

Civil & Religious INTELLIGENCER.

No. 6]

SANGERFIELD, N. Y.—MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1816.

[VOL. I.]

SOUTH AMERICA.

Charleston, Nov. 18.

By the arrival, on Saturday, of the schr Sarah and Hannah, from Lagaira, we have the accounts from the Maine. The Patriots are in possession of Margarita, Barcelona, Cerapano, and part of Oronoke—Cumana was closely blockaded by them, and being much straitened for provisions, was expected soon to fall into their hands. The Royalist General Morales, advancing to the relief of Cumana, was attacked near Barcelona, by the Patriots, and defeated with a very considerable loss—he was not supposed to have more than 1500 or 2000 men under his command; while the Patriots could muster, under their different leaders, nearly 10,000. Even the Spanish officers themselves began to despair of much longer defending that part of the Spanish dominions against the revolutionists. The celebrated partizan Sir George McGregor, who was represented in the late Spanish accounts to have been killed, and his body cut up and salted, and sent to Mexico, is still alive, and in command of a strong body of Revolutionists near Cumana—There was a Spanish fleet of 10 or 12 sail at Cumana, assisting in the defence of that place. The Patriots at Margarita, were in great distress for provisions.

EUROPEAN NEWS

New-York Nov. 18.

The elegant ship *Importer*, Capt. Hall arrived at this port yesterday, in the short passage of 23 days from Liverpool.

In our selection from our English papers we have confined ourselves principally to articles in relation to the English Markets. The great alarm, on account of the shortness of crops in England which prevailed at Liverpool when the *Harlequin* sailed had in a great measure subsided. The weather had become fine, and it was supposed the farmers would yet generally, realize from two thirds to three fourths of the usual crops. The harvest in various parts of Europe has been universally productive and measures have been adopted in England to secure a sufficient supply.—We have very little doubt that the price of wheat and flour will be lower in London and Liverpool, by the middle of next month, than it now is, or will then be in this city.

The crops in Ireland are better than had been supposed, and less injured by rain.

the Distillers in Dublin and Cork had been forbidden, by the government, to distil grain; but on the 17th of Oct. (the apprehension of great scarcity having subsided) an Official Notice was issued, permitting the Distillers to proceed.

We understand, that by this arrival, several of our merchants have received orders to purchase flour; but, that they are limited as to the price, to *Ten Dollars*, which is two and a half dollars below the present market price in this city.

Paris, Oct. 14.

A private letter from Copenhagen dated Sept. 22, announces that an American ship has passed the sound having on board a Messenger from the government of the United States, with despatches for Petersburg.

Frankfort, Oct. 15.

The harvest, which was very late on both banks of the Rhine, has proved generally good. The price of corn has not fallen, however, so much as there was reason to expect. This high price, which is extraordinary in the present season, is the most advantageous to the agriculturists, in consequence of there being a great competition among the buyers, and considerable supplies being required for the magazines of the allied troops of France. This dearthness also extends in a proportional degree to the other productions of our soil.

M. Talleyrand Perigord.—According to an article in the *Edinburgh Review*, this extraordinary character was born in the year 1751. He was the eldest son of a branch of the house of Perigord. He was born club-footed, and on account of this deformity he was deprived of his birthright. And for the same strange reason, he was never suffered to enjoy, even in infancy, the comforts of living in his father's family, under whose roof he never slept; and he was forced into the ecclesiastical profession, in opposition to all his own wishes. He studied at the Sorbonne, at the same time with Abbe Sieyes; and he was then remarked only as a silent and haughty young man, who passed all his time among his books. He was not promoted till the end of the year 1788 or 1789. It was then that he published a famous address to the clergy, which first announced his talents to the world, and raised him,

under the patronage of Louis XVI. to be Bishop of Autun. The irreparable injustice that Talleyrand met with in being treated as an outcast by his father, is tho't to have given him the strong bias to intrigue and cunning. *Conn. Courant.*

REMARKS,

[On Mr. Edwards' new method of Tanning Leather. ¶ See "AMERICAN INVENTION," on the last page of this paper.]

Improvement in the manufactures of our country is peculiarly interesting to all whose breasts are warmed with that *amor patriæ* which ever distinguishes good citizens.

We learn that Mr. Edwards the summer past tanned 20 ~~ex~~ hides at the tan-yard of Mr. Foster Morris, of Windham, in this county, in this process, which is by applying the tanning ingredients to the hide in a manner wholly new; the hides thus tanned were in the bark precisely three months, the soal leather produced weighed 17 lbs per hide; it is well tanned and pronounced by judges of the article, to be much superior in quality to that which is tanned in the common manner.

The advantages of the improvement are, that four stocks in succession may be tanned in the same period, and with the same capital, necessary to tan one in the usual process. The hides (imported ones) gained 33 1-2 per cent beyond the common gain, and is incontestible evidence of the superiority of the leather—One half of the labour and a considerable portion of the bark usually required is in this process saved. Economy in time, capital, labor and bark, in manufacturing an article of the first necessity, at the same time improving the quality, forms a combination of advantages, interesting to the whole community; and we hope the inventor may reap the reward of his ingenuity and perseverance. We learn the plan is perfectly simple, and may be applied to a stock of any extent, with convenience.

Catskill Recorder.

UNITED STATES' CONGRESS.

On Monday the 9th, in Senate, Mr. Varnum's resolution, declaring it expedient to repeal the salary law, was so modified, on motion of Mr. Trait, as to destroy its positive quality and to institute an enquiry merely. The amendment was carried 24 to 5. This vote induces a doubt whether the Senate will consent to repeal the law. Messrs Dagget, Fromentin and Rugles were appointed the committee.

On Tuesday, Mr. Barbour proposed the following as an amendment to the constitution of the U. States

"No law, varying the compensation for the services of Senators and Representa-

tives, shall take effect until an election of representatives shall have intervened."

The resolution recognizing the new state of Indiana, passed unanimously.

Mr. Wendover submitted a resolution for an enquiry into the expediency of altering the national flag.

On motion of Mr. Peter, a resolution was adopted, directing an enquiry into the expediency of establishing one or more cannon foundries.

It was decided, by a small majority, on motion of Mr. Wright, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the propriety of paying the militia expenses incurred by the states without the orders of the national government. The committee are Mess. Wright, Pleasants, Chappel, Creighton, Paris, Webster and Law.

Committees were appointed to inquire into the expediency of making provision for soldiers who enlisted for five years during the late war—of amending the act making provision for military services—of making a turnpike from Winchester, Va. to the foot of the Allegany mountain—and of amending the law granting bounty lands to Canadian volunteers.

On Tuesday, in consequence of the death of a child of the Speaker, and his absence, the house adjourned without doing business.

SUMMARY.

Peter Smith, of Greenfield, Pa. was lately shot in the woods, while attempting to kindle a fire, by two hunters, who mistook him for a bear.

The treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt of dolls. 4.937 11 from different individuals and societies, to further the views of that institution.

The Virginia legislature have prolonged the time at which their banks shall be compelled to pay specie, to the first of July next.

A British schooner has been wrecked on Lake Ontario, and the crew and passengers lost.

Two U. S. regiments of infantry, (4th and 7th) are ordered to Fort Montgomery, about 20 miles above Fort Stoddard, with the view, it is conjectured, to be ready to meet any movement of the Spaniards.

Albany Argus.

It is a lamentable truth that a Canadian was found hanging this morning on a tree on the Beauport road. We hope that it will not be common to our trees to bear such fruit.

Quebec Mercury.

When the Moon is in its wane, they say in Oracheite, the spirits are devouring the people; and when it increases, he is recruiting himself.

THE CHRISTIAN'S WEEKLY MONITOR.

JOURNAL OF ABDOOL MESSEE.

[Continued from page 237.]

July 26.—In the evening the Cutwal of the place, and several others, came to the Seral; and, pointing to me, said one to another, "See! that is he!" And thus companies, from time to time, came and went; and, although I greatly desired to engage them in conversation, not one would come near me.

July 27.—Arrived at Nalgunge. In the way, Custom was several times demanded, so that I was much annoyed. The people who stopped us to demand taxes, saying, "This must be some great Arabian Merchant; this cart is full of shawls;" I told them I was travelling with such a Sahib, and that he was coming behind. Then they begged I would give them something in the way of a present. I never saw such people in all my life.

July 28.—Mayut Messee went on before, and gave notice of my approach. Thirty persons, friends and acquaintances, came out to meet me. Among them, my Father and two new brothers-in-law, and my brother Joseph, seeing me, embraced me and rejoiced greatly. After arriving at my father's house, the sinful writer read the 9th chapter of the Acts, and explained it according as the Holy Spirit gave assistance, and joined in prayer. About sixty men and women were collected, and all heard with attention, and appeared pleased: and my Mother and Sister expressed themselves thus:—"Praise to Jesus Christ, that we, who were separate, are again brought together. We are his sinful servants. How shall he not vouchsafe his grace unto us!" And my Father, his eyes streaming with tears, said—"O Lord Jesus Christ, I, a sinner, cannot praise thee as thou art worthy, and now, through the gladness thou hast shewn me, half my illness is removed; and now I am persuaded that thou wilt restore me to health also, and deliver me from the hands of all my enemies." After this, I and Mayut Messee sung that Hymn beginning—

At early dawn the Lord we'll praise,
With dusky eve his name resound:
This still our theme at noon day blaze,
With it our hearts at night rebound!

July 29.—In the morning all my relations, male and female, having set their several households in order, collected for worship. I read the 14th of St. John, in which are recorded the glad tidings of the Holy Spirit's coming. My servant and Anna sung the Hymn beginning, "Jesus, my dear Lord, forget me not."—My Father and Mother were greatly taken with this Hymn; and neighbors and friends collected in such numbers, that there was no room left. After worship I took my brother, and went in quest of a larger house, which we met with within the precincts of the British Resident, and there took up our abode. My relations came to me there; and great numbers of poor, and blind, and lame come daily for charity: and those who were my Mahometan friends also come to dispute; to whom I answer as the Holy Spirit enables me. The questions which they ask, with my answers, I write in a book, which, on my return, I will shew. Pray for me, that the Lord Jesus Christ and the grace of the Holy Spirit may be with me.

July 30.—While I was at worship in the morning with my relations, my servant gave notice that many people were coming to visit me. I desired they might wait without; which they did, and began to ask of the servant what we were doing, who told them we were at worship. On my coming out they embraced me with much affection, and said, “Many forbade us to visit you; but, on account of our former friendship, we were determined to come and see you.” I answered, “While I was ignorant of the true God, I had not a regard for you all: and now that I have embraced the Truth, it is incumbent on me to love you all; and, through God’s grace, you believe in what you have read and been taught; and, doubtless, when you hear and learn further, you will gladly embrace it.” One of them said, “If that which we hear be worthy of acceptance.” I answered, “You say right. So long as a person cannot obtain sufficient and reasonable proof, what wise man would embrace a new system?” On this he said, “What kind of proof have you of the truth of your religion?” I replied, “One proof of the truth of our religion is that we view God both as just and merciful.” On this another said, “What! in our religion, are not God’s justice and mercy both established?” I answered, “Now you have all so favored me, unworthy, as to come from a distance to my house, I do not wish to say any thing that should be cause of displeasure to you—If you will not take it ill, and will judge candidly, I will certainly point out this to you.” They all said, “We will not be offended: say on.” I replied, “From your Koran and Huddees is it plain that God has said all who break his commandments shall go to hell? Now please to shew whether, by any one, the service of God has been or is performed as it ought.” One said, “Only by Mahomet: it has been performed by no one else.” I observed, “Mahomet himself acknowledged, ‘I have not served as I ought;’ so that here also arises a doubt respecting your religion. The saying of the Gospel is thus confirmed, That no one is blameless before God; and, since God is true, and has declared that *the wicked shall be turned into hell*, if he casts them not into hell it will be contrary to his Justice: and if he casts them in, where is his Mercy? Our faith and religion is such, that both the Justice and mercy of God are established.” One of them inquired, “Well: in your religion, how are Justice and Mercy both established?” I answered; From the Law and the Gospel it is clear, that no man has walked according to the whole will of God, and that all the world before God are guilty and condemned. But God who is merciful, on account of his Justice, laid all the sins of sinners upon the Lord Jesus Christ, that his Justice and mercy might both be visible to his creatures.” From morning till evening such discourse continued with one or other. God grant that his word may take root in these peoples’ hearts! Amen.

This is the close of Abdool’s record of his Journey as it has reached us; more is promised hereafter. He returned to Agra on the 11th of August. The joy of the native brethren was very great on his arrival. His father, and five other members of his family, accompanied him, with several others; among them an aged Molwee, who appeared much in earnest in his inquiries after truth.

Mr. Corrie has added a few circumstances which took place before his departure from Agra.

Baptised one of the two who accompanied Molwee Munsoor to this place.—He is a native of Lucknow, where he had known Abdool Messee, and was extremely surprised and gratified on meeting with him here. He has proved himself very disinterested, and has withstood very insinuating at-

tempts to divert him from his purpose of embracing the Gospel.—His name was Hyder Ali, but latterly he begged not to be called by that name. It alarmed him, he said, to hear it, by reminding him of his former erroneous dependance on a false prophet, and the danger his soul was exposed to thereby. His Christian name is Hyder Messee.

During this month an intelligent Native Christian, formerly of the Roman Catholic Persuasion, and who had been detained a prisoner eight years by the Rajah of Bhurtpore, has been sent as Moonshee to a friend at a neighboring station, where he is employed every morning in conducting worship in Hindoostanee, and they have a congregation on Sundays of about 20 Native Christians.

The Hukeem, Talib Messee Khan, is gone in a similar capacity to another station, and similar methods are pursuing for the benefit of the Native Christians around him. Besides which he is daily engaged in conversations and arguments with other natives, on the subject of religion. Mr. Bowley is also arrived from Meerut, to undertake, with Abdool Messee, the superintendence of the mission in this place.

A young woman, about twenty years of age, was baptised. She was brought up in the house of John Baptist, one of Scindia's Generals; and has been instructed in the principles of the Gospel.

Aug. 1, 1814.—Mr. Bowley visited the farm. A great number of the villagers attended while he read and explained the Parable of the Sower. Several of them expressed their wish to hear more of Christianity.

Aug. 7.—Baptised a Hindoo native of Bundelcund, by the name of John. He is very intelligent, and quickly understood the distinguishing truths of the Gospel; and often expressed, in the most lively manner, his surprise and gratification on their being pointed out to him. Once, on his saying, that, when he first thought of embracing Christianity, a load seemed to press on his mind,—he knew not what would be told him, or what sacrifices he might be required to make.—Matthew 11th and 22d were read to him, which occasioned very lively joy. Another time, on his observing that he knew not how it was, but his mind felt always refreshed and strengthened by reading the Scriptures, Romans 10th was pointed out to him; whereupon he said, “Doubtless this is the word of God! O these books,” meaning the Hindoo ones, “contain a great many stories, &c. but nothing that concerns us individually. Whereas these are applicable to our present circumstances.”

Aug. 14.—Baptised a youth who is servant to Lieut. —.

Aug. 16.—Baptised a servant of Capt. —'s, who has come twelve days' journey expressly for the purpose. He is unacquainted with letters, but possesses a lively and ardent mind. For many months past, he has endured much trial from his family and friends. On one occasion, his bed on which he was sleeping and his house were set on fire. On another, he was taken before the commanding officer, who asked him why he created such disturbances in his family: he answered, that, while he frequented fairs drank to excess, gambled & committed much sin, they found no fault with him; but, now that he had forsaken such practices, they had brought him there as an offender. The Col. turned to his relatives, and asked what they could answer; and as they had no pretence for denying what was said, he dismissed him. Another time the Kazee of a neighboring town came attended by 120 Mahometans, to reclaim him: the Kazee began with asking what he had seen in Christianity, that he should expose himself to such disgrace, adding a variety of degrading names: he answered. “True I am indeed worthy of all the names which you have applied to me: but, in

the Gospel, I see nothing but humility and love ; and you know, neither in worldly affairs nor in religion does God approve of violence and the sword." This reply confused the Kazeer not a little ; and, after some further discussion, the assembly broke up in disorder.

(Concluded page 260.)

From the Religious Intelligencer.—(Found also in the Panoplist)

REPORT

*Of the Prudential Committee, of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.**

Refreshing, after an absence of a year, are the countenances of friends, and the greetings of brotherly affection ; but still more refreshing are the grateful recollections of heavenly good will towards him, and the lively anticipations of promised mercy, fulfilled unto all the families of the earth, most intimately associated with this consecrated anniversary. These are indeed like the "dew of Hermon, as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion, where the Lord commanded the blessing, even life for evermore." May He graciously command his blessing on this meeting, and on all our deliberations, and measures, for the advancement of his glory, and the salvation of men.

Our last Annual Report brought down the history of our Eastern Mission just to the close of the year 1814. At that period, our missionaries were in a good degree tranquilized in the persuasion, that they would be suffered, without further molestation, to remain at Bombay. Of this however, they had no assurance ; and the state of precarious sufferance in which they were held, was attended with very considerable inconveniences. But our last communications from them, bearing date Nov. 29, 1815, give us the gratifying intelligence, that they have been released from their embarrassments. "His Excellency Sir Evan Nepean," they say, "has just personally communicated to us the result of our concerns with government. After briefly recapitulating what had taken place, he said that the whole business had been represented to the Court of Directors, and that they in reply had stated, that the communications from the Bombay government concerning us were such as led them to think our object was simply the promotion of religion ; and that therefore he (Sir Evan) was at liberty to allow us to remain if he chose, and that they should acquiesce in such a decision." His Excellency added, "I can now assure you that you have my entire permission to remain here, so long as you conduct yourselves in a manner agreeable to your office. I shall feel no difficulty in allowing you to go to any part of this Presidency ; and I heartily wish you success in your work. He repeated his expressions of confidence in us, his belief that we were doing good, and his attachment to the object. In replying on our part, it was said, that we were greatly obliged to his Excellency for the kindness which he had shewn us, the interest he had taken in our mission, and the measures which he had employed to promote it.—The brethren remark, "We had not been expecting any further communication from government, but supposed that we should merely be left undisturbed in the pursuit of our object. This assurance strengthens us. We praise the Lord, and implore grace to be faithful laborers in this vineyard which

* It will be perceived, that some of the matters contained in this Report, have been heretofore published in the Monitor. They appear necessary in their connection here.

he has given us in a manner so remarkable. We are relieved from our former restrictions, and acknowledged as residents in the country; and we think the manner in which this assurance is given appears favorable to the introduction of other missionaries here."

An event so auspicious to the mission claims the grateful acknowledgments of this Board to the Supreme Disposer; and considered as the issue of a series of occurrences, for a long time of dark and disastrous aspect, may reasonably be hailed, with religious joy, as a hopeful presage of good to that important portion of the heathen world.

Little therefore should we be disheartened by an event of a different kind; which, however, could not but awaken very deep concern. We allude to the return of our missionary, the Rev. Mr. Nott. Soon after his arrival in India, Mr. Nott was attacked with a disease which in common in that country, and which often proves fatal to persons not inured to that climate. Afterward, from time to time, he was visited with similar attacks, and his health generally was not good. At length it became a question with him whether he ought not to abandon a country, where his prospect for health and for life was so dark. Upon this question he consulted his physicians, and had from them a decided opinion, "that the climate of the East Indies was very unfavorable to his constitution, and that he could not remain in the country without endangering his life; and that he should return to his native country, or to Europe, as the most effectual means of recovering his health." Judging it proper to comply with this advice, Mr. Nott took his measures accordingly; and by the kind favor of Providence has returned to his country and friends in safety.

Amid the various difficulties which it has had to encounter, our mission at Bombay has been steadily advancing towards its great object; and in its utmost extremities the voice of Providence has seemed to be distinct, "destroy it not; for a blessing is in it." It is no small satisfaction to hear the testimony of the worthy Governor, whose unrestrained protection and favor our missionaries now enjoy, that "he believes they are doing good." Their communications to us, indeed, are replete with evidence, that they have entered upon their work with deep and sound reflection, and proceeded with firm and vigorous purpose, with enlarged and enlightened views and with very laudable industry and proficiency. "We have already," they say, in a letter of Sept. last, "We have already told you that we have made so much proficiency in the Mahratta language as to be able to commence our great work of preaching the gospel to the heathen. We daily impart religious instruction to the people around us, in some form or other; and this we expect will be the great business of our lives from day to day. We have commenced the work of translating the Scriptures into the Mahratta language. We both employ some part of our time almost every day in translating. These essays at translating we consider at present as very imperfect; and we have no expectation but we shall be able, in a year or two, to effect a complete and correct version of the Sacred Volume. Our situation, however, affords many facilities for the prosecution of this work; the principal of which is, our living in the midst of the people for whom the translation is designed. We hand our translations around in manuscript, and read them to the people in our excursions, and, in this way, we are enabled to detect the errors at once, and ascertain to our perfect satisfaction whether our version is intelligible and idiomatical or not." In their subsequent letter of Nov. 29, they further state: "We have translated a Harmony of the Gospel and several tracts, copies of which are now in circulation among the heathen; and we have

daily opportunities of observing how far they understand them. Besides these, Matthew is translated as far as the 23d chapter, as are parts of the remaining chapters, and the whole will be finished in a few days. We have also translated a short Catechism. We do not mean to say, that as yet we have any thing fit for the press; but we think we could soon bring some small tracts to that degree of perfection, which would render it very desirable to commence printing without delay."

In a paper which they have sent us, entitled *Remarks on Eastern Translations*, the brethren say: "It would seem to be a self-evident principle, that no person can translate correctly into any language which he does not understand as well, or nearly as well, as his mother tongue; and it seems to be no less evident, that no person can understand a foreign language as well, or nearly as well, as his mother tongue, without residing a number of years in the country, where that language is vernacular, and conversing habitually with all kinds of people who speak the language." From that paper at large, and from their other communications, relating to translations our missionaries appear to your committee to possess views of this momentous subject, in an eminent degree enlightened, correct and important, and worthy of the confidence of this Board and of the Christian public. They have a deep impression, that although a translation of the Scriptures might be made in a few months to answer a merely temporary purpose; yet a translation intended for permanent use, and to convey to a whole nation the entire Word of Life, correctly, fully, and intelligibly, must be a work of time, of labor, and of care. Under this impression they have resolved, with submission to this Board, not to proceed at once to a translation and publication of the Scriptures at large; but to take select portions, of primary importance, and, as soon as conveniently they can, to put them into circulation among the people. This plan, as suggested in one of the quotations already made from their letters, will afford the best opportunities and advantages for revision and emendation, and for producing at last a good version of the whole Sacred Volume.—At the same time it enables them to proceed with the least possible delay, not only in preaching but in distributing also the written Word; in portions indeed, but as fast and in such order and manner, as may be requisite at first for the best effect.

In this plan, of which your committee have expressed to the missionaries their decided approbation, considerable advance has been made. One of the Evangelists entire, a Harmony of all the Evangelists, and other select portions of the Scriptures have been translated; and some of these portions, together with a short Catechism, and some other small tracts, are circulated in manuscript copies among the people. And the brethren express a strong desire of having it in their power to commence printing, that copies may be multiplied with greater facility and less expence. Your committee have therefore judged it important, that the printing press which has been offered for the service, by an individual of distinguished liberality, should be held in readiness to be sent out to Bombay by the earliest opportunity; and in letters both to Bombay and Ceylon it has been expressed as the particular desire of the committee, that our missionary, Mr. Bardwell, who before leaving this country made himself acquainted with the printing business, should as soon as possible join the brethren at Bombay, and be ready to take charge of the printing establishment. A remittance also of one thousand dollars has been forwarded for the express purpose of promoting these translations, publications and distributions.

Besides what they have done in acquiring the language of the country,

in making translations, in distributing portions of the Scriptures and other tracts, and in their great and daily business of preaching to the people as they have opportunity, and conversing with them from house to house. Our missionaries have been particularly and earnestly engaged for the education of the youth and children, many thousands of whom they see around them in the most deplorable ignorance, corruption and wretchedness. Several miserable orphans and outcasts they have taken into their own family to "bring up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." and they have established a school, which, at their last dates, was in a flourishing state and promised great utility. For the instruction of European and half-cast children they receive a compensation which helps to lighten, in some degree, the expenses of the establishment. But their great concern is for the heathen children of heathen parents; and for the instruction of these no compensation is to be expected. The schools must be free, and be supported chiefly, if not wholly, at the expense of the mission. It is estimated, indeed, that the total expense of a school, consisting of fifty children, need not exceed 150 dollars a year. This is comparatively a light expense. But the field is immensely wide, the numbers of heathen children are vastly great; and it must be the ardent desire of Christian benevolence to extend the benefits of education to as many as possible, and for that purpose, to enlarge and multiply schools to the utmost extent of the means which can be obtained for supporting them. Our missionaries have felt, and expressed their feelings, very strongly on this subject; have deeply lamented the restraint and embarrassment which they have experienced from the scantiness of their funds; and have pleaded with pathetic earnestness for the support of means, more commensurate with the amplitude of their benevolent wishes, and the extent of their well concerted plans.

(To be continued.)

STEREOTYPE BIBLE.

Seven thousand copies of the Brevier Bible have been printed from the Stereotype Plates finished last summer. The first 3500 copies were struck off for the New-York and Auxiliary N. York Bible Societies, for whom the Plates were executed: Of these only about 400 copies on superfine paper remain undisposed of.—3500 copies have been printed for account of the American Bible Society, who now own the Plates. 1000 copies of these last mentioned, on common paper, are nearly all bound and ready for delivery; and 2500 on fine paper are ready to be delivered in sheets:—part of them will be bound in the course of a few days. There is also now in the press an edition of 2500 copies on fine French paper. These Bibles are all sold to Auxiliary Societies at the mere cost of the paper, press-work and binding—the value, or wear and tear of the Plates, not being taken into the estimation.

Chr. Herald.

New Auxiliaries to the American Bible Society.

The Bible Society of Maine,

The Bible Society of Salem and vicinity, (Mass.)

The Female Bible Society of Cincinnati, (Ohio.)

These make the number of Auxiliaries, now known, to be—62.

ib.

From the Morristown Herald, (N. J.) Thursday, Nov. 14.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

From the information of the Christian community abroad, we feel it our pleasing duty to give some account of one of the most interesting scenes that has been witnessed in this place for a number of years. On Sunday last agreeably to previous notice and arrangement, the Scholars, to the number of between three and four hundred, belonging to the different Sabbath Schools which have been instituted during the past summer, within the bounds of the Morris congregation, assembled at the church, for the purpose of being examined; when a discourse particularly adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the the Rev. WILLIAM A. M'DOWELL, from Luke xviii. 16.—*Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of heaven.* Shortly after divine service, the several schools were arranged in seats appropriated to them in the gallery, under the care and direction of their respective superintendants and teachers; and after an appropriate introductory Prayer by Mr. M'Dowell, the examination commenced, in the presence of hundreds of spectators, who had remained to witness the scene. To hear children, who, but a few months ago, could scarcely spell a syllable, now reading the Scriptures with tolerable fluency—to hear others repeat from memory several chapters in the Testament, and a number of Divine Songs—and others answering, with promptitude and accuracy, the questions proposed to them from any part of the Catechism—to observe the system, order, and regularity, with which the several schools and classes were arranged and conducted by their different superintendants and teachers—and the attention and ardor with which the children engaged in their several exercises, afforded a gratification to those who were present, which cannot easily be described.

Time and language fail us to do justice to this subject; yet we cannot refrain from bearing our feeble testimony in favor of these Institutions, in which are laid the very foundations of moral and religious society; and therefore cannot but hope they will be extensively introduced, and permanently supported throughout our country.

JOURNAL OF ABDOOL MESSEE.

(Concluded, from p. 256.)

Aug. 17.—Administered the Lord's Supper, in Hindoostanee, to Fifty-nine Native Communicants. It was a season of interest and solemnity, and exhibited an encouraging evidence of the power of the Gospel during the past 15 months.

Aug. 18.—Committed the congregation to the care of Abdool Messee and Mr. Bowley, amidst many tears on the part of the new converts, and much sorrow on my own: but the will of the Lord is to be acknowledged in my departure, no less than in my arrival at this station. During the preceding sixteen months, 71 natives have received Baptism, of whom about 50 are adults—about half Mahometans, and the other half Hindoos. Of these, one has been expelled: six have apostatised: four are gone to their friends, and are, we hope, holding fast their profession: and others are occupying different stations as Readers and Catechists. Several Catechumens remain to be further proved.

I would remark, in concluding the present Journal, that exactly in opposition to the popular opinion among Europeans in India, the more learned converts and those who had been Fakeers caused us the most anxiety and trouble.—In this, as in other respects, the Lord's ways are not as man's ways; and the Gospel will make its way in this country, as usual, first among the poor and least regarded part of mankind.

(Signed)

D. C.

Agra, August 19, 1814.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.

From the contents of a letter just received from a gentleman in Palmyra (Ontario Co.) it appears that the revival of religion in that place, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Wheelock is still in a lively, progressive state. The writer says "I mentioned to you in a previous letter, [referring to what was published in the Monitor some months since] of a revival of religion in Palmyra; and of some tokens for good, which appeared in the Village, where the work had by no means been general. What the friends of Zion, at that time could have happily anticipated, I believe has been fully realized. Two or three weeks before, and since the commencement of Mr. Wheelock's labors with us, there has been an universal and increasing attention to subjects of a serious kind; and within five months, forty-six, from the number of hopeful converts, have united with the church; and we believe there are many more who will follow their example, and come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty." A week ago last sabbath, such an interesting scene was witnessed as has never been known before in the extent in Palmyra. (Here the writer alludes to and proceeds to explain the very interesting event which is described by the Rev. Gentleman from Lyons, (as published in our last) when thirty souls, whom Satan had bound, for these many years, being hopefully redeemed, and set at liberty from their captive chains, all came forward at once, and publicly enlisted under the banners of King Emmanuel, and (together with older communicants) celebrated his dying festival.] He says "The friends of God blessed with 'a refreshing from on high,' and those who were not his professed friends, apparently witnessed the transaction, with much solemnity." And proceeds "when we remember that those who have been the subjects of grace, have been taken from different classes of people, different, in morals, in habits, and prejudices; and then when we see them *all*, the young, the old; the rich, the poor; as *one*; interested in *one* theme; united with *one* heart, and with *one* tongue; and *all* believing in 'Jesus Christ, and him crucified;' we are constrained to say 'great, and marvelous are thy works, Lord God Almighty' yea, 'thou art a God doing wonders.'" Although the number of converts has not been great, yet, we rejoice, for what we have seen, and for what we now experience, and particularly so, in as much, as we believe, that what we have witnessed, is but the beginning of better days. There is now a very general attendance to meetings on the sabbath; where persons of all descriptions, apparently, give the strictest attention; and it is not unfrequently seen, that many are thoughtful, and serious.

Places for conference meetings are crowded, and a spirit of prayer and supplication, appears evident in the church and with God's people. "When Zion travaileth she shall bring forth." The work as yet, has uniformly been of the "still small voice." And where the subjects of these impressions, have not had at first: these clear and distinct views, of the character & perfections of God; there has afterwards been an increase of light. We are happy to say that they evidently "grow stronger and stronger." We earnestly pray that this spirit which has operated so wonderfully, and so powerfully, on the hearts of men, which as yet, has been heard only in the "still small voice," may speak yet again to this people, and with the thunders of Sinai, to convict, and to convince; may be as a "mighty rushing wind" to sweep down all opposition; and as a great river, which shall spread and prevail; and finally cover the whole earth, as the waters fill the channel of the great deep. When we contemplate what God is doing in the world; for his church, and the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom; we cannot but look forward with pleasing anticipations, when He shall say to the seed of Ab'lm, his peculiar people; "Arise, shine, for thy light is come and the glory of the Lord has risen upon thee." "And the Gentiles shall come to thy light; and kings to the brightness of thy rising."

Eighth Report of the Jews' Society, (of London.)

(Continued from page 243.)

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

It affords your Committee peculiar pleasure to bear testimony to the zeal and ability displayed by the Committee of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the Metropolis, in conducting this department. The grateful acknowledgments of your Committee are also due to the Ladies' Societies throughout the kingdom, for the distinguished liberality with which they have aided the cause of the House of Israel.

Your Committee will now call your attention to some passages in the Second Report of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the Metropolis.

"In promotion of the object for which the London Ladies' Auxiliary Society was instituted, it has been thought expedient that the last Anniversary should terminate its public meetings; and that, in future, a statement of its proceedings should be received through the medium of the Annual Report of the Parent Society.

"This departure from their usual course, the Committee of the London Ladies' Auxiliary Society feel convinced will be regarded with approbation, as tending to advance the financial interests of the Institution, by avoiding the expense consequent on a public meeting, which the local circumstances of the Society rendered unnecessary."

In the propriety of the foregoing arrangement your Committee entirely concur; and they will now give an Extract from the Ladies' Report, illustrative of the deplorable ignorance in spiritual things, under which the children of Jews are too often involved; which shows, in a striking point of view, the importance of this Institution.

"During the last year, a girl of 9 years of age was received under the Society's care; whose station in life being far above that of the generality of the children, afforded a reasonable expectation that some acquaintance with the form of religion might be possessed: but on being conducted into the School-room, where her new associates were assembled for Evening Prayer; she manifested such an entire ignorance both of the manner and object of worship, as to appear quite amused with the behavior of those who were engaged in it: and upon being reproved by one of her companions, for not joining in prayer, she inquired with much earnestness, 'What is prayer?' Another instance of the same deplorable ignorance was displayed in a reply to one of the Visitors, by a child just received into the class which she was catechising: On being asked, Who is God? she answered, 'An evil spirit'."

After making some appropriate remarks on the above affecting instances of spiritual darkness, the Ladies' Committee observe, "that though in some instances a less striking degree of ignorance may have existed, yet that, with very few exceptions, the Children in the Female School, when admitted, were as devoid of any knowledge of God, and their own souls, as those who have been particularized."

Your Committee will now lay before you two anecdotes of a more pleasing kind; which will exhibit to your view the hopeful change produced in the minds of the infant daughters of Israel, in consequence of the instruction which they receive in your Seminary.

"A short time since, a fire having been discovered in the neighborhood of the School, which threatened to extend itself to their dwelling, instead of giving way to fruitless expressions of terror, the Children immediate-

repaired to their Governess, and entreated her to unite with them in prayer, that their Savior might be with them to preserve them from the anticipated danger: even the youngest clung to her, begging her not to discontinue supplication: as they were convinced the Lord would not suffer them to be hurt, if they were sincere in asking his protection."

The Ladies' Report thus continues:

"Your Committee would likewise record a pleasing evidence of the sympathy for the necessities of others, which was manifested by these Children, on receiving a brief account of the object of the Church Missionary Society, given by one of the appointed Visitors of the School: her little auditors became so deeply interested in the cause of the Heathen, as to request permission to appropriate all the money of which they were possessed, to this end. Nor was this impression transient: the Subscription which was then commenced, has continued to impart unabated pleasure to the contributors; a small collection having already been received from Jewish Children for the promotion of the knowledge of that Savior whom so lately they were taught to blaspheme.

From the Ladies' Report, some encouraging information is given respecting the Girls baptized, and placed out in service; and likewise concerning the Asylum.

THE JEWS.

The first Anniversary Meeting of the Bristol Auxiliary Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, was held on the 3d Oct. pursuant to advertisement, in the Great Room, Prince's Street: the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, Joint Patron of the London Society, in the chair. The meeting was numerous and respectably attended by the Clergy and Gentry of this and the neighboring counties. There were present also, as the Representatives of the Parent Society in London, the Rev. Messrs. Simeon and D. Wilson, Rev. L. Way, one of the Vice-Presidents, and Rev. C. S. Hawtrey, Joint Secretary and Minister of the Episcopal Jews' Chapel in the metropolis. The cause of the Society was advocated with distinguished ability, and vindicated by many powerful and convincing arguments from various objections arising either from a partial, defective or erroneous view of the object, principle and proceedings of the institution. An explanation was given of some important changes, which on the grounds of past experience have recently been introduced into the economy of the Society, particularly respecting the regulations which have been adopted for administering temporal relief to sick and distressed Jews, and which are stated at length in the Jewish Expositor for September. The meeting was also gratified by the communication of some highly interesting intelligence relative to the Jews of the continent: numbers of whom are so anxiously desirous of receiving the Christian Scriptures in their own language, that repeated and most urgent applications have been made to the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society by their agents abroad, to enable them to meet their solicitations, in Hebrew, under the auspices of the London Society. The Committee have in consequence applied to the London Society for 1000 copies of the four Gospels, which have already been published under its auspices. The Acts of the Apostles are on the point of issuing from the press, and the Epistle to the Romans, and First to the Corinthians, are in a state of considerable forwardness; and there is good reason to hope that the entire Version of

the New Testament in pure Biblical Hebrew will be completed and published in the space of another year, if the funds requisite to so expensive an undertaking can be raised. The Members of the Bristol Auxiliary Society had the satisfaction, at the close of the meeting, of receiving the consent of the Prelate, who had kindly presided at it to become Patron of the Society. When the business of the day was concluded, several donations and new subscriptions were received, and a collection of nearly £30. made at the doors. Two sermons were preached Sunday morning, in behalf of the Society, at St. Mary Redcliff and St. Paul's, by the Rev. Messrs. Simeon and Way respectively. (BRIST. GAZ.)

From the Religious Remembrancer.

FULFILMENT OF PROPHECY.

The Jews.—One of the first subjects to be decided by the Diet at Frankfort relates to the political rights of the Jews. That cruel policy which has been pursued with respect the Jews, we trust, had been on the point of being abandoned for ever. To have been for so many ages, without a country or a home :

To find no spot in all the world their own ;

To be the only people that do not inhabit the birth-place of their ancestors ; this surely is a fate hard and bitter and severe enough.

A Paris article of Sept. 24, says—"The Memorial Religieux announces that 20,000 Jews, of the district of Mantua, have addressed petitions to the Emperor of Austria in favor of their brethren, who they assert are still persecuted in Piedmont, and the states of Germany."

FROM CHINA.

Mr. Morrison, in a letter dated Canton, January 1, 1816, states that the Chinese government were carrying on a persecution against the Roman Catholics ; 72 persons had been apprehended. The two leaders who refused to recant the Choo-yung and Tun-guen, were ordered to be strangled immediately: 38 others who also refused to recant, were ordered to Tartary as slaves; among these are several women and an old man of eighty. The obstinate old man, and a few others who seemed more culpable than the rest, are condemned to wear, FOR EVER, a heavy wooden collar. In the Report of the Viceroy, the Christian religion is declared to be a depraved irregular religion, particularly injurious to the hearts and manners of men !!

The Church of the elect, which is partly militant on earth, and partly triumphant in heaven, resembles a city built on both sides of a river. There is but the stream of death between grace and glory.

Contemplate, when the sun declines
Thy death with deep reflection ;
And when again he rising shines,
The day of resurrection.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

SANGERFIELD, DECEMBER 23, 1816

President's Message—As we had not room for the whole of this important document in our last, we would here mention the principal subjects embraced by it, in this.

1st. The diminution of the products of the earth which yet are supposed to be sufficient for the wants of the country.

2d. The unusual degree of health that has prevailed during the year.

3d. The depression of manufactures and some branches of navigation.

4th. Our Foreign Relations. At peace with all the world so far as known. Spain and Algiers may make exceptions.

5th. Treaties with certain Indian tribes and important cessions of land obtained from them.

6th. The President recommends a reorganization and classification of the militia.

7th. Uniform standard of weights and measures.

8th. Establishment of a National University.

9th. A revision of the criminal code and mitigation of punishment.

10th. Additional provisions for the abolition of slavery.

11th. The establishment of a new department in the Executive branch of government, and additions to the provisions and perquisites of the office of attorney general.

12th. Comprises a view of the financial concerns of the country, by which it appears there will be a balance in the Treasury at the close of the year of above nine millions of dollars.

The construction of roads and canals is also recommended; and, not the least important, a re-modification of the Judiciary.

It will be remembered that the last is the same that was adopted in the last year of President Adams's administration; and therefore it must now be pleasing to all parties.

If I was He.

Ab! what if you was! Why, I would do so and so. No sir, under the same circumstances, you would do just like him, or worse.

"If I was a minister," says a well meaning parishioner, "and had as little to do as most ministers have, I would study my sermons better; I would not come into the pulpit without a sermon, and have to make one as I go along; nor would I preach one of Blair's."

"If I was a lawyer" says a farmer, "I

would not have the face to ask three dollars for a word of advice." But suppose, sir, you had spent five hundred pounds in qualifying yourself to give that advice?

"Neighbor such an one has a farm—he owns a large stock of cattle—but he lives wretchedly in his own house. His wife is a drowze—his floors are an inch thick with dirt—his tables and chairs are covered with grease. If I was he, I would put things in better order, or I'd know the reason why." Alas! poor man, wait till you have a slut for a housekeeper, and then you'll change your tone.

"If I was such an one," says a young man. "I would not marry such a lady; for depend on it she will be a Xantippe. If I was he, I am sure I could not love her."

"If I was a married man," says an old bachelor, "I would govern my children, or I'd know the reason why. There is neighbor such an one, who suffers his children to do all manner of mischief; and if a word of reproof is uttered, the little fellows laugh in his face."—Bachelors' children are always well governed.

What a pity, that since the world is so bad, this Mr. I, who is so wise and benevolent, cannot turn into every body, and correct every body's vices and follies—then change from every body into I again, and correct I's own vices and follies.

DIED—At Lansingburgh, GARRET W. VAN SCHAIK, Esq. in the 59th year of his age, for many years Cashier of the Albany Bank.

SANGERFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this School inform the public, that the Second Quarter of Mr. PHILIP M. GRIDLEY's teaching, will commence on Monday the 6th of January next. Mr. Gridley came to this School highly recommended by Doct. Backus, Professor Norton, and others of the Faculty and Students of Hamilton College. The Trustees now have the pleasure of saying to the public, that the encomiums bestowed by them were not misplaced. Gentlemen who may wish to fit their sons for College, or to give them a grammatical education, will find it to their advantage to place them under his care. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms, in good families in the neighborhood. The Trustees pledge themselves, that every exertion on their part shall be used to preserve the good conduct and moral deportment of all Scholars that may attend the School. Dec. 23, 1816.

JAMES L. PALMER,
HENRY HEARSEY,
JEREMIAH CLARK,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
EDWARD TRASK,
REUBEN TOWER,

The voyage of Madame Reichard, of Hamburg, (in a Balloon) was attended with some remarkable circumstances. It was very rapid, she having gone over a space of 30 German miles (140 English) in three hours. The wind was very violent, and she seemed at one time in danger of being carried to the Baltic, when it happily changed: at the height of 7 or 8000 feet she found the air very agreeable, with a warmth of the air without a parallel. She rose at one time to the height of ten thousand feet; she attempted more than once to descend, but was prevented. The descent was at last attended with danger: the balloon getting entangled among some trees, and the wind blowing it from one tree to another, she was forced to break off a thick branch in order to disengage herself.—*London Paper.*

A SECOND TELEMACHUS.—It is said that the son of Mungo Park, the traveller, who resides in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, a fine youth of about 14 years of age, is preparing to go abroad [into Africa] in search of his father, whom he still believes to be alive.

Murder.—We understand that Mr. Col-den Cooper, of this city was shot through the heart, (yesterday at Hoboken) by a Mr. Roberts of Elizabethtown, N. J. It is said that the quarrel which led to this sanguinary result, originated at a public house in Elizabethtown, on Sunday evening last. It is also said, that the moment Cooper fell, Roberts and his two attendants left the ground, and fled to the state of Pennsylvania. [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

WORTHY OF REMARK.

The ship *Beverly*, belonging to the Hon. I. Thorndike, which arrived at Boston on the 7th ult. from Canton left this port on the 22d of July, 1815; stopped 3 1-2 months in Valparaiso: visited all the Sandwich Islands and the Marian Islands, in the Pacific Ocean; loaded in Canton; came the Eastern passage through Dampier's Straits: stopped 8 days at the Cape of Good Hope; has averaged whilst absent 5 knots and 1-8; and has landed 756 tons of goods, consisting of 12 500 packages, not one in the least damaged.

And what is most remarkable, during her voyage round the world, she has not lost a spar of the smallest size, nor had the most trifling accident happen; and the very sails which were bent before her sailing have been constantly worn during her voyage. [Palladium.]

Philemon Wright, Esq. was lately robbed at Quebec by two soldiers of above 1200 dollars. They cut his pantaloons containing the money, from behind his

carriage. By the active exertions of the civil and military authorities the culprits were detected and the money recovered.

A NEW THERMOMETER.

We have seen lately a thermometer, which was invented and made by an artist in Copenhagen, of very extraordinary workmanship and upon a principle which though well known, has never before been employed for this purpose. This thermometer is in form similar to a watch, and is entirely composed of different metals, without fluid—These metals are so combined as, by every contraction and expansion, to move an index in like manner as the hour or minute hand of a time piece, which index points to a division of a circle corresponding to Reaumur's scales. This index we were informed shewed the alterations of heat and cold more sensibly than even the best quicksilver thermometers. *Lynchburg Press.*

AMERICAN INVENTION.

Among the useful inventions daily made by our countrymen, perhaps a more useful one has not been published than one that has very recently been discovered by Mr. Edwards, of Catskill, in the tanning of leather. By the process hitherto pursued, the usual time for tanning, has been sixteen months. By the new discovery of Mr. Edwards, this is effected completely in four months, without employing any new ingredients, and without any chemical preparation. But not only is there a saving in time and labor and bark of at least 10 per cent. on the most moderate calculation, but it is ascertained by experience, the best and only satisfactory test, that the leather thus tanned, gains materially in weight, in quality, is more firm and solid, and consequently will be more durable for every purpose. Mr. Edwards has obtained a patent for his invention.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

A letter from Paris gives an intimation, that Austria and Russia have resolved to place young Bonaparte upon the throne of the Bourbons.

Fifteen hundred negroes have been executed at Barbadoes, implicated in the late revolt and conspiracy.

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